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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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NUMBER 15.

JOB-WORK.

The REGISTER'S facsimile for job work is unsurpassed in Southern Missouri, and we turn out the best of work, such as POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, STATEMENTS, Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., AT LOW PRICES.

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—AND—
Fancy Goods!
Miss May Tong,
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Has just received a New Stock of MILLINERY of the LATEST STYLES, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the public.
HATS TASTEFULLY TRIMMED
AT REASONABLE RATES!
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Flouring Mills!
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BRAN, SHIPSTUFF, &c.
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Courts.

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—AND PLASTERERS—
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Will do their Work Promptly and Efficiently.

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IRONTON, MO.

Office for PIONEERS and EXCURSIONISTS
Hacks, Spring-Wagons, Single and
Double Buggies; Three-Seated Carriages
and Two-Seated Carriages, with competent
drivers; also, the best of Saddle
Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen can be had
at REASONABLE RATES.

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HOUSE,
SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
IRONTON, MO.

Mark Gammann,
—WITH—
CHARLES REBSTOCK & CO.
Distillers and Whiskey Merchants

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A FULL NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
Repairing and Cleaning
Promptly Done
AT REASONABLE CHARGE.

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NEAR THE DEPOT.
MIDDLEBROOK, MISSOURI.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE
And Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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IRONTON PLANING MILLS
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A Full Supply of
BUILDERS MATERIAL
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Frames, Molding, Balusters, Stair-
work, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTER HAIR,
—in fact, everything required in construction of a building.
Take contracts for ROCK AND BRICK WORK, and Guarantee Perfect Satisfaction in every respect. Prices warranted to be the lowest in the Valley.
Give us a call and be convinced.

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—AT—
The Corner Store,
PILOT KNOB, MO.

Seasonable Goods at Reasonable Prices
COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

SPECIALTIES:
Stamped Linen and Felt Goods, with all
Materials for Hand Work. Arrasene Chenille,
Silks, Zephyrs, Saxony, Straw Hats,
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HATS & CAPS. DITTMAN'S SHOES. JEANS PANTS.
CHAS. MASCHMEYER, PROP'R.
A similar Line of Goods will be found in my Store
at IRONDALE, Mo.

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BARNHOUSE'S
CITY GROCERY
Confectionery and Restaurant,
South Side Courthouse St.,
IRONTON.

A Complete Line of Fresh Staple and Fancy
Groceries.

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
Also, Fresh confectionery, consisting of
Fancy and Home Made Candies &c.

Full Line of Tropical Fruits.
Nuts, Prize Packages, Chewing Gums, &c. Large Stock of
RESTAURANT GOODS,

Consisting of Canned Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit, in
Great Varieties, Dried Beef, Sausages, Etc.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes a Specialty.

Full Line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Second-Hand Goods Bought and Sold.
HENRY BARNHOUSE, Prop'r.

Administrator's Notice.
Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wiley O'Neal, late of Iron County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, W. T. O'Neal, by the Judge of Probate Court of the County of Iron, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1889.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they will be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the time of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.
W. T. O'NEAL, Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron County, Missouri, to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed in favor of Ira M. Roney and Lucius Roney, plaintiffs, against William H. Blackworth and Mary A. Blackworth, defendants, bearing date 11th day of July, 1889, and returnable to the October term, 1889, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following real estate and property, to-wit: Being in Iron County, Missouri, a certain lot of land, situated in the southeast corner of S. Jordan's tract of land; thence running north with said S. Jordan's land, and beyond it to the corner on the left; thence running east for enough to make eighty acres; all in section 18, township 20, north, of range 4 east—containing 180 acres.
And I will, on
Thursday, October 31st, 1889,
at the east front door of the courthouse in the city of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the claim, estate and property of the said defendants, to-wit: the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs.
P. W. WHITWORTH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue and authority of one special execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron County, Missouri, to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed in favor of Josephine Blake and her husband, Joseph E. Blake, plaintiffs, against Annie M. Jacques and her husband, Samuel Jacques, defendants, bearing date 11th day of July, 1889, and returnable to the October Term, 1889, of said circuit court of Iron County, Missouri, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, and the immunities and appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being in Iron County, Missouri, to-wit: The property of the said defendants, to-wit:
The undivided one-half of the following described tract, to-wit: Section two, quarter of the southwest quarter of section two; the south half and northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter, and lot one and east half of lot two of the northwest quarter of section three; north half of the northwest quarter and north half of the northwest quarter of section four; south half of section four; and east half of section four; and east half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen—all in township thirty north of range three east—containing 320 acres.
And I will, on
Thursday, October 31st, 1889,
at the east front door of the courthouse in the city of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, to-wit: the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs.
P. W. WHITWORTH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron County, Missouri, to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of S. E. Burdell, collector of the revenue for Iron County, Missouri, plaintiff, and against John and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date July 17th, 1889, and returnable to the October term, 1889, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2, in block 3, in the town of Middlebrook.
And I will, on
Thursday, 31st day of October, 1889,
at the east front door of the courthouse in the city of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs.
P. W. WHITWORTH, Sheriff.

Henry Georgeism.
[The articles appearing under this head, explanatory of the single tax doctrine of Henry George, are furnished by the St. Louis Single Tax League. A portion of the articles will be devoted to the discussion of the tariff question in its relation to the single tax; and the remainder to the single tax, as applied to the land question. The articles, addressed to the author of the same or to the League, will receive a prompt and courteous reply.]
The advocates of the Single Tax believe that they have found a certain cure for many of the curses which afflict us to-day. They claim that without revolution or the use of force, that the labor problem can be solved, tenement houses abolished, the coal question settled and that without wronging anyone, without taking from any individual one iota of what is his, their solution will give to everyone willing to work, an ample supply of luxuries as well as conveniences for his entire life. In short they claim to have discovered a short cut to the millennium.
I refer of course, to those who hold with Henry George, that taxing the rental value of the land and abolishing all taxes on personal property and improvements would have this broadly beneficial effect. Many claim that this is so absurdly impossible that its mere statement carries with it a sufficient refutation, which may be the reason that no other answer has been made. But when you consider that these single tax men have gathered to themselves such prominent public men as William Lloyd Garrison, Judge Reid, late Republican nominee for Governor of Tennessee, Judge Jas. G. McGuire of the Superior Court of San Francisco, Thomas G. Sherman of New York and others equally prominent, it is apparent that the policy of silence will not work. Surely among your thousands of readers there must be one who can show clearly wherein these ardent apostles of the new crusade are wrong. What a tremendous change the simple application of Justice in taxation will work was seen by Congressman Tillman and his Committee on the

Reading troubles, who practically recommended the adoption of the single tax as a cure for the evils in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. To-day, seven men debate to the anthracite coal miner what he shall receive for his work, and fleece the consumer of coal as they please, raising prices at their own sweet will.
Coal operators in many cases pay more for permission to mine coal than the entire cost of mining. Apart from this royalty, they levy a tax on coal consumers so heavy that many manufacturers have been driven entirely out of business by it; and thousands of men are now idle because of the coal barons' arbitrary and irresponsible use of this vast taxing power. So long as we give them this power, however, we should not complain. Its source lies in the fact that unused coal lands are taxed at but a fraction of their value, while improvements are taxed.
President Corbin claims that there are four times as many men as are needed in the coal regions, but exempt machinery and improvements from taxation, tax all coal lands, used or not used, at their full selling value; and the dogs in the manger who stand now between those who wish to mine and those who wish to consume, would have to get out. Owners of coal lands would be compelled to use them; or sell them to those who would use them. Coal would cost the consumer less, but yield the miner more. There would be work and good pay for ever man in the coal regions. The building trades would receive an immense impetus that would be felt through every trade. What is true of the coal region would be equally true every where else.

In every state there are vast tracts of lands held out of use by speculators, in every city there are blocks of vacant lots, because our tax laws are so framed as to encourage land speculation and discourage us.—are so administered as to find energy, enterprise and production. Reverse this, let speculators pay their fair share of taxes for awhile and we will, literally, see the wilderness blossom as the rose; involuntary poverty will be a thing of the past and panics vanish with the land speculation that produces them.
Most of us hold that the man who corners wheat and thereby increases the cost of bread, injures us. But even the man who corners wheat benefits the wheat producer and stimulates production by raising prices. But speculation for a rise in land leads to less food and less production of all kinds. The man who "corners" a piece of unimproved land, to the extent of his corner, prevents all production. He injures us without any compensating advantages.
What we single tax men seek, is merely to see that this land speculator should no longer escape his fair share of taxation. In both city and country he has shouldered it off on citizens and farmers. Let him try paying his own score for awhile. In the cities this vacant lot speculator prevents the production of houses and thereby crowds people like cattle; in the country he prevents the production of food. For these "bounties" we have been rewarding him by exempting his wild country land from all taxation and taxing his city lots lightly as "agricultural land" while he holds them idle. What we ask, in brief, is that two men owning land and of equal value shall pay the same taxes whether one is used and the other idle or not.

We do not ask that the men who injure the community by land speculation shall be punished for it, but we do ask in the name of Justice that our Legislative Solons shall stop rewarding them at our expense. In most countries of this and adjoining States a man's taxes are raised if he paints his house. Who does he injure in painting his house? If two farmers owning land of equal area, fertility, and value, one is idle; neglects his fence, allows thistles and weeds to grow in the fence corners, his house and barn to decay, and his stock run wild; and the other is industrious, thrifty, keeps things in apple order and improves his stock and surroundings, we all know that the last named pays the most taxes. But why? Are criminals so rare that industry must be made a crime? Is it wise to fine a man for thrift? When injurious dogs increase so much, we tax them to reduce their number. Unless we have too many houses let us stop taxing men for making them, or stop calling them improvements.
In every growing community the value of the land (as distinct from all improvements) increases with the growth of the population, with the arrival of every immigrant, with the birth of every child. Every improvement, public or private, adds to it. It is a value due not to the efforts of any one individual, but it is drawn equally from all. It is from this value created by the community that we hold the community should draw when funds are needed for public purposes, before we take from any one and portion of his earnings as an individual. Hence, we ask you to exempt entirely from taxation all improvements, all product of industry and abolish poverty by adopting single tax on land values.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. ATKINSON.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Central Illinois—Political and Reminiscences.
This is an off year, we say, in politics, yet questions are so shaping themselves in the public mind that any attempt to warm over the issues of 1888 will disgust the people. Much is being said about Democrats fighting over again the issues set forth in the last campaign, but if the question of the next presidential election recurs upon reform of the tariff defeat is imminent for the Democratic party. It must take ground far in advance of the position it held last year. Then the Republican party said "we are in favor of a tariff up to 17 per cent.," and the Democrats said "we are in favor of protection too, we are not free traders. Oh no! not by any means; for we favor a tariff of 40 per cent. or something less instead of 47.10." Democrats can hardly afford to give themselves away in that way any more and the general discussions of such questions, heard in these parts, indicate that the people see where the mistake was made and they are not likely to make it again.

We have had a good many gatherings since harvest and quite a number of them were soldiers' reunions; or, at least, that is what they were called, though in reality they were occasions for valiant warriors to tell those who were worsted in the war how badly they were whipped them, &c. "Pshaw," said an old comrade who had served three years at the front, without even a furlough, after hearing one of these doughty warriors wind up a windy period, "I think it was time the war was really over, and that we could talk of our hopes for the future on such occasions as this, and not be continually going back to old shames and sorrows. It has come to that here in this whining for pensions, and in enlarging upon the services of men who served a few months, and many of whom never smelt powder, that a decent man is almost ashamed to own that he was a soldier, even if, like your writer, he served nearly four years. Pensions and post-offices are not being received here as fast as the votes went in last November and hence there is some ominous growing. What immaculate patriotism that is that will let the hope of getting a pension bribe a man to vote with a party that promises such a pitiful reward!

On the other hand we see in Democratic papers excuses made for the form of slavery that was the cause of the war. There are men still foolish enough to speak of it as a kind fatherly institution, or even a sort of missionary enterprise; but they are silly enough to show us, when they refer to the ascendancy of the negro in politics, that they are terribly afraid that their own chickens would come home to roost. Then, presto! they tell us all about the ignorance and viciousness of the blacks which speaks poorly for the education the slave received under the fatherly system of southern slavery. Such men justify all that is said on the other side; and northern men are very properly distrustful of the party with which they affiliate. Democrats such men call themselves; they are about the same stripe of Democrat as those were who tore out of the Declaration of Independence Thomas Jefferson's condemnation of chattel slavery as a crime. It was a crime, a damnable crime for which we as a people have made a fearful expiation, and whose black cords still hang over the south, in that dislike, and even contempt, for honest labor still so prevalent among the whites there. Better than to excuse such an outrage on humanity to make amends for the past by doing everything possible to do away with that broader, deeper, yet more insidious form of slavery which we still tolerate both north and south. There is a good deal of gushing sentiment gotten off in regard to healing sectional antipathies, but the best way to "strew roses in the bloody chasm" is to use a little more practical common sense on both sides.
A nameless puritan in one of our local papers is very anxious to have his notions about observance of Sunday crammed down other people's throats. Like all our religious fanatics he repeats the pious fib about God setting this day apart from others, &c. There is no divine command to observe one day more than other and the sooner we fully recognize this fact the sooner we shall get rid of a large class who play saint on Sunday and the devil on Monday. Actions speak louder than words and it is a degrading faith that allows a man to wrong his fellow and then make himself "all hunk" with God by getting down on his knees and mumbling or mouthing a set of words. There is something that is religious; but it is something to be lived rather than to be professed. "He serves God best who serves his fellow man most."
It does not make much difference whether our creed is *Allah* or *Allah*, or defines the trinity, so we let that golden thread of humanity that has been the soul of every religion since long before the sun first shone in the faces of the statues of Memnon, or tipped the pyramids with gold, run through all our actions.

Murrayville, Ills., Oct. 7, 1889.
The Secret Ballot is death to the Blocks-of-Five System. Vide Montana and Connecticut.

Denouncing the Attorney-General.
ALTON MO. Sept. 14, 1889.
At a recent meeting of the Oregon County A. W. the following among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, The Attorney General of the State of Missouri has rendered his decision on section 7044 of the school laws of Missouri, and
WHEREAS, Said decision is, as we believe, intended to throw an obstruction in the way and progress of the A. W. of Missouri, that the tendency of said decision will, if enforced, put still a heavier yoke upon us as tax payers, therefore be it
Resolved, That we denounce said Attorney General's decision as unjust and unpatriotic. Be it further
Resolved, That we will not support said Attorney General or any other person or persons for office of profit or trust that try by their acts to debar the progress of the brotherhood, believing them to be the enemies of our order. Be it further
Resolved, That this body endorses these resolutions, and that they be spread upon our record, and a copy be sent the county papers and also *Journal of Agriculture* for publication, and that we request all papers friendly to our order to please copy.
DANIEL PARSON, Pres.
G. W. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Executive Usurpation.
Major J. A. Randle, general manager of the Monterey and San Catalina Railway, writes that the action of the Harrison administration in overruling the law of 1883, which puts lead-bearing silver ore on the free list, will "destroy millions of dollars" worth of trade with Mexico and force that country to Europe for supplies. "All the railroads of Mexico except one," he continues, "are owned and operated by Americans; and nine-tenths of the mines are controlled by Americans. With millions of dollars invested in these enterprises, they are forced to submit to their own ruin by a tariff of the great and growing trade of Mexico to England."

President Harrison is directly answerable for these ruinous results, the more so because the law followed an attempt on his part to use the law-making power that the Constitution vests in Congress only.

The country already knows how indecent was this usurpation. In the Pension Office. It has been not less indecent in the Treasury Department, though there it is not so generally understood because the technicalities of the tariff are less readily apprehended. For the sake of his "policy" the President is attempting to take from the free list articles placed there by law, and to impose on other articles higher taxes than are imposed by law.

This is usurpation; not the less usurpation because the new legislation Executive Department attempts to enact is called by it an "order" or a "ruling" instead of a statute.

That it is attempting in this case to enact new legislation, imposing taxes not imposed by law, is shown conclusively by the fact that the Republican Senate in amending the Mills bill last year proposed to enact as law the very "policy" the President is now pursuing. In the fifteenth Congress Senator Edmunds reported that the act of 1883 exempted from taxation ore in which the value of the silver or gold was greater than the value of the lead. There never was any doubt of the meaning of the law, and in response to the demand of a patriotic speculator who wish to corner lead in this market, the Senate last year proposed the repeal of the clause exempting such ore from taxation. The amendment to this effect was passed by Mr. Harrison, coming into the Executive Department, usurps power to repeal this clause of the law of 1883 by a Treasury "order."

In attempting in the case of pensions to overrule and suspend old laws and to enact new ones to fit his "policy" he learned that public toleration of any such policy has limits which are soon reached, and he will be forced to learn the same lesson when he attempts to alter, enact or repeal taxation laws at his pleasure. If he continues this policy he will invite impeachment. He must change it. He cannot rely for immunity in usurpation on the fact that the present Congress is Republican. His policy will soon change the complexion of Congress, and while no one in the Democratic party wishes him to force an issue of the executive's power to change existing laws by "construction," his "policy" is too dangerous to be tolerated. He must attempt to adapt his "policy" to the laws, it is a usurpation of the law-making power that can bring nothing but disaster to the country and ruin to his administration.—*Republic.*

Fish Distribution.
OFFICE OF MISSOURI FISH COMMISSION,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 10th, 1889.
On and after the 10th of October we will be ready for the distribution of Young Fish. We have a large supply of young Bass, Crappie and German Carp, at our St. Louis Hatchery and of Crappie and German Carp at our St. Joseph Hatchery.
We do not ship spawners, only the Young Fry.

All persons in the State of Missouri desiring to stock ponds, should apply during October and November to Jas. W. Day, Sup't, St. Joseph, Mo., or to Philip Koppin, Jr., Box 200, St. Louis, Mo., and the same will have prompt attention.
Persons living near the lines of railroad traversed by the Fish Car in its Public Distribution can get Fish free of charge from the Car, by making application to the Secretary of the Commission, before November 1st.
Terms as follows: for cans and cartage to the Express Office, \$1.25 will be charged; when can is sent, charges prepaid, send only 25 cents by mail for cartage. Send in all orders, the name of post office, county, and nearest express office.
On receipt of three cents postage, we will mail you a 100 page circular on fish culture, how to construct ponds and feed fish.
H. M. GARLICK,
Chairman, Missouri Fish Commission.
A. P. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
St. Joseph, Mo.